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CYPRUS:

ITS RESOURCES & CAPABILITIES.

BY

E.G. RAVENSTEIN F.R.G.S.

WITH MAPS & PLANS.



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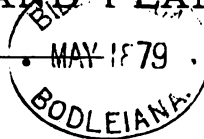


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CYPRUS:
ITS RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES,
WITH
HINTS FOR TOURISTS.

BY
E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.,
HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF AMSTERDAM
AND FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

WITH MAPS AND PLANS.



LONDON:
GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32 FLEET STREET.
LIVERPOOL: CAXTON BUILDINGS, SOUTH JOHN STREET;
AND 49 & 51 SOUTH CASTLE STREET.
1878.

246 . 9 . 130 .



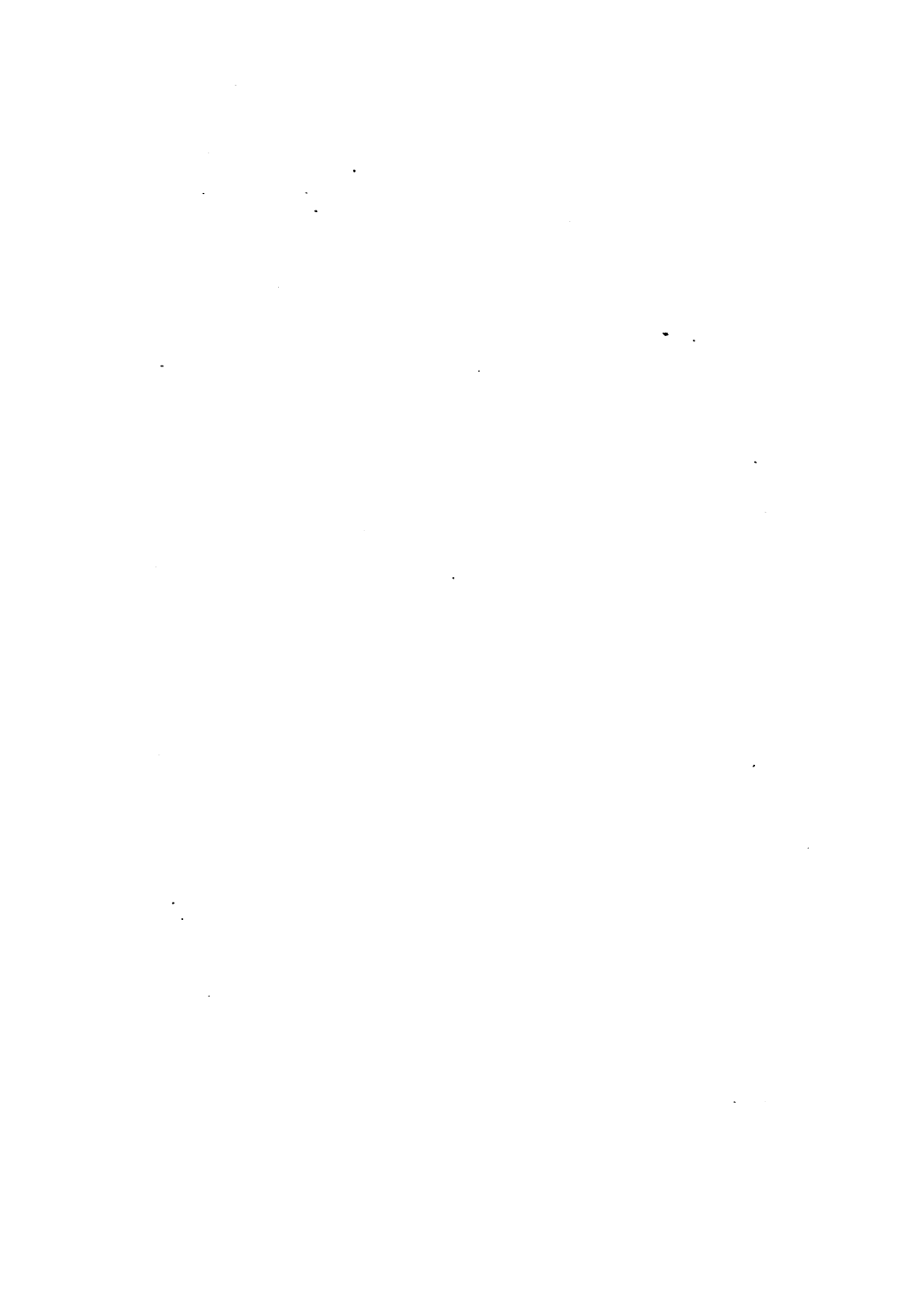
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barile = 50 oka = 13·37 gallons; 1 bale of cotton = 90 oka = 255 pounds; 1 scala = 10,000 sq. feet = 0·23 acres; 1 acre = 4·36 scali.

An English sovereign has been assumed throughout to be = 114 piastres. In the beginning of 1874 it rose to 130, in January 1877 to 157 piastres, and stands now at 182 piastres, paper currency. 1 piastre therefore (in 1873) = 2·11 pence, (in 1878) = 1·32 pence.

CYPRUS.

1.—*HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.*

CYPRUS was colonised at a very early period by Phœnicians, who founded a large number of towns, amongst which Kitim (Citium) was the earliest and most important, worked the copper mines, built ships, and carried on a flourishing commerce. Soon after the termination of the Trojan War (1270 B.C.) these early settlers were joined by Greek colonists, under the leadership of Teucer, Acamas, and other chieftains, who established themselves along the coast. To the Greeks the island first became known as *Cyprus*, a name supposed to be a corruption of the Hebrew *Kopher*, which Dr. Unger conjectures to have been the ladanum-yielding *cistus creticus*, and not the *henna* of the Arabs. Having been tributary in turns to Assyria and Babylonia, Egypt and Persia, the native rulers, distracted by internal feuds, turned to a foreign government for delivery, and in 550 B.C. voluntarily submitted to Amasis, king of Egypt, who introduced "Ethiopian" colonists, thus adding a fresh element to the population. Twenty-five years afterwards, Cyprus, together with Egypt, was incorporated in the Persian Empire. During all this time the Greeks had been steadily improving their position upon the island, but when Cimon of Athens, in 449 B.C., appeared with a fleet before

Salamis, and landed an army, they were not yet in a majority, and many of the inhabitants took the side of Persia. In the end, in spite of temporary successes, Cyprus remained tributary to Persia,—King Evagoras of Salamis alone maintaining his independence until 376 B.C.

When Alexander the Great led the tribes of Hellas for a second time against Western Asia, the Cypriotes joined his standards (332 B.C.), their shipwrights accompanied him to India, and it was they who built the ships which he launched on the Indus. On the death of Alexander Cyprus became a bone of contention between Antigonos and Ptolemy I. of Egypt, both of them bent upon making it a nursery for their navies. The Egyptian prevailed (312 B.C.), appointed a governor who took up his residence at Salamis, and only left to the nine native rulers—at Citium, Salamis, Amathus, Carium, New Paphos, Kerynia, Lapithus, Soli and Khytrae—the shadow of their former independence. For more than 200 years the Cypriotes patiently bore the yoke of the Egyptian, until the Roman Senate, on a frivolous pretext, ordered M. Pontius Cato to take possession of the island (58 B.C.) On that occasion £1,648,000 were found in the treasury of Salamis. On two subsequent occasions the Egyptians were reinstated, but after the battle of Actium (31 B.C.) the Emperor Augustus formally incorporated it with the empire, and appointed a pro-consul, who took up his residence at New Paphos. The Romans heavily taxed the people, but they maintained order, and the island prospered. After Sergius Paulus, the Roman pro-consul, had been converted by St. Paul, the Christian faith quickly and permanently took root upon the island. The temples of the favourite deity, Aphrodite, were overthrown, but amongst the peasants her memory survives to the present day, and the Virgin Mary is still worshipped as Aphroditissa. During the reign of Trajan (115 A.D.) the Jews, who were nume-

rous upon the island, rose against Romans and Christians, massacring, it is said, no less than 250,000 persons. They were overpowered, and the survivors amongst them sent into exile.

On the partition of the Roman Empire (395 A.D.) Cyprus was allotted to the Emperors of Byzance, but their hold upon it was at no time a very firm one, and in the end the island became an independent principality under a branch of the Comneni; and, excepting a short period during which it was ravaged by, and paid tribute to, the Saracens (647 A.D.), remained so up to the time of the Third Crusade. In 1191 Richard Cœur de Lion, having been affronted by the reigning prince, landed at Limisso, and in the course of a few days subjugated the whole of the island, which he at first ceded to the Templars, but the year after sold for 100,000 ducats to Guy of Lusignan, ex-king of Jerusalem. Cyprus then entered upon a new epoch of prosperity; its wealth became proverbial; merchants and adventurers flocked to it from all quarters of the world. Castles and Gothic churches rose on the sites of ancient temples; Limisso and Famagosta became wealthy and flourishing cities; and for a time even Smyrna and Alexandria owed allegiance to the Frankish knights who had made Cyprus their home. The cultivation of cotton and the sugar-cane were introduced; Cyprian wines acquired a reputation they possess no longer; corn and timber formed valued articles of export. The government was that of a feudal monarchy, in which only knights and citizens were free men, the peasants being for the most part bondsmen attached to the soil. The king claimed the customs' due and the profits of the salt trade. This comparatively happy state lasted until 1373, when the Genoese, taking offence at the conduct of King Peter II., fell upon the island, sacked its towns, and heavily weighed upon its

inhabitants. When these latter were driven to revolt, in 1426, the Genoese called the Mamelukes to their aid, to whom they paid a tribute in return for the services rendered. During the whole of this time the princes of the house of Lusignan were permitted to retain their royal title. Caterina Cornaro, a patrician lady of Venice, married the last of the line; and being left a widow, and her only son dying in infancy, she abdicated her sovereignty in favour of the Venetian Republic (1489).^{*} The Venetians destroyed most of the feudal castles; and so well did they husband the resources of the island, that they were able to draw annually a revenue from it amounting to a million ducats (£500,000).

Materially the island prospered under Venetian rule, but the old martial spirit of the Crusaders existed no longer. The inhabitants were void of all patriotism; and when, in 1570, a Turkish fleet appeared off Limisso, the small garrisons retired upon Nicosia (Levkosia) and Famagosta, leaving the rest of the island to the mercies of a most cruel enemy. The Turks took Nicosia by storm, massacring its inhabitants, and then laid siege to Famagosta, which only capitulated after a heroic defence of six months, on condition of the garrison being sent to Crete, and the lives and property of the inhabitants being spared. But Mustafa Pasha treacherously broke the capitulation he had signed. Bragadino, the noble leader of the Venetians, was mutilated, and ten days afterwards flayed alive, his skin, stuffed with hay, being forwarded to Constantinople; the garrison and many of the inhabitants were massacred or carried into slavery.

Thus was inaugurated the reign of the Turks, who found

^{*} Three gentlemen, who claim to be direct descendants of the old princes of Lusignan, have issued a document, dated 24th July 1878, in which they acquiesce in the cession of the island to Great Britain, though reserving their rights, and hint at some equitable remuneration being granted them.

Cyprus a prosperous island, having a million of inhabitants, but soon reduced it to a most pitiable condition.

On the 4th June of the present year they at length relaxed their deadly grasp upon it. Cyprus, henceforth, will form a part of the British Empire; and under the fostering care of British officials, it may not only recover its ancient prosperity, but its inhabitants will be able to enjoy a degree of security, combined with liberty, such as has not been known amongst them at any previous period.

2.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The island of Cyprus (called Kypros by the Greeks, Kibris by the Turks) lies in the western basin of the Mediterranean, between lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 42'$ N., and long. $32^{\circ} 16'$ and $34^{\circ} 36'$ E. of Greenwich. It measures 138 miles in length, between Capes Epifani (Acamas) and St. Andreas; 102 miles between Capes Drepano and Greco; and 60 miles in breadth between Capes Gatto and Kormakiti; and has an area of 2063 square miles (1,320,320 acres, 5342 square kilometres). Its distance from the coast of Caramania is 44 miles, that from the coast of Syria 62 miles. From Larnaka, its chief port, it is 290 miles to Port Said, 1086 miles to Malta.

The Ancients likened the island to the spread-out hide of an ox; and the tongue of land, which extends right in the direction of the Gulf of Skanderun, was known to them as *Cauda Bovis*, the Ox's Tail. Anciently the island was known as *Kitim* or *Yatnana* (in Assyrian). Its Greek name, *Cyprus*, is supposed to have been derived from the fragrant *kopher* plant (*cistus creticus*), which grows upon the island. It was also called *Cerastia*, from its many capes; *Macaria*, from the happiness of its climate; *Paphos*,

from the famous city of that name. Copper and cypress are both names derived from the island.

Geographically, Cyprus consists of three distinct regions—viz, a chain of mountains in the north, a mountain region in the south, and a level tract between these mountains; and hence called Mesorea (not Messaria).

The northern or Kerynian range of mountains extends along the north coast, from Cape Kormakiti to Cape St. Andreas, a distance of 103 miles, leaving but a narrow plain between them and the shore, which in many places is formed of steep cliffs, and inaccessible. These mountains are steep and rugged, hardly a break occurring in them, and for the most part they are bare, or at most covered with shrubs and herbage. Forests of maritime pines, very much thinned, cover some of the slopes, and in the east woods of *juniperus fœtidissima* are met with. The seashore, especially near Kerynia, is cultivated, and the climate there is stated to be less torrid than in other parts of the island. The range is formed of jurassic limestone, with local irruptions of plutonic rocks (greenstone) forming some of the most elevated pinnacles. Vienna sandstone* and white marl form the lower slopes; and in the peninsula of Karpaso yellow sand and coarse limestone, containing fossils of pliocene age, are met with. The range culminates in a mountain not named on the chart of Captain Graves, but which is probably Mount St. Elias, the Christian representative of the sun-god of the ancient Greeks, whose name is borne by many mountains in the archipelago. Its height is 3340 feet. Other prominent summits, proceeding from west to east, are St. Hilarion (2330 feet), the Buffavento (3220 feet), and the Kantara (2020 feet), all of them surmounted by the

* Vienna sandstone belongs to the Eocene formation, and is identical with M. Gaudry's macigno. Unger's Jurassic limestones are assigned by M. Gaudry to the cretaceous system.

ruins of mediæval castles. In the narrow peninsula of Karpaso the range decreases in height, and it terminates in a Mount Olympus, sacred in former times to Venus Arcœa. Off Cape St. Andreas lie the Klidi Islands.

The southern mountain range or system is far more extensive than that of the northern portion of the island. Mount Troödos, the Chinodes of the Ancients (6370 feet*), is its culminating point, and spurs radiate from it in all directions, that extending westward terminating in Cape Epifani (*Acamas Promontorium*). This Troödos appears to have been a favourite summer resort of the Frankish knights. Its slopes, nearly up to the summit, are clad with Caramanian pines, and mixed with them are shrubs of juniper, the delicate evergreen Cyprian dwarf oak, brambles, barberries, and Cyprian saffron, with its whitish blue flowers peeping out from the snow in early spring. Barberries, St. John's wort, speedwell (*Veronica caespitosa*), stone-cress, and horehound grow on the very top. An elevated crest joins the Troödos with the twin peak of the Adelphi (5360 feet), to the east of which is the Makhaeras (*Aoos*, 4420 feet). Still further to the east the mountains rapidly decrease in height, and finally spread out into a tableland, which is crossed on going from Larnaka to Levkosia, and terminates at Cape Greco. The Stavro Vuni, or Oros Stavro—that is, Mountain of the Cross, or Santa Croce—is an outlying hill of moderate elevation (2200 feet), at a distance of only twelve miles from Larnaka. It was known to the ancients as Mount Olympus, the second of that name on the island,

* Altitudes have been determined in Cyprus by Captain Graves, Mas Latrie, Gaudry, Kotschy, Unger, and Löher. The results, as might be expected, exhibit many discrepancies. As a rule we have taken the average. Mount Troödos, according to Captain Graves, has a height of 6580 feet. Other observers make it between 6190 and 6566 feet, the mean being 6370 feet, as above.

and sacred to Aphrodite or Venus. A monastery now crowns its summit.

The geological composition of these southern mountains is the same as that of the northern coast range. Plutonic rocks (greenstones), however, occupy a very large area, and abound in metallic lodes. Patches of gypsum occur in the miocene marls, and limestones, which envelope the greenstone. Vienna sandstone is met with more rarely, but the post-tertiary or quaternary deposits along the sea shore are of considerable extent. The slopes are comparatively gentle, more especially those towards the south coast. In former times they were clad with forests of pines, oaks, and other trees, but the limestone region is now almost bare of trees, and the forests, which still maintain their ground on the plutonic rocks, have been very much thinned, and will certainly disappear altogether, unless a stop is put to their further devastation. Locust trees, cypresses, sycamore figs, date palms, Phœnician juniper trees, and tamarisks grow along the shore ; the maritime pine ascends the slopes to a height of 4000 feet, and then yields to the Caramanian pine. The common cypress flourishes between 2000 and 3000 feet, and the vine up to 4000. Sad havoc has been wrought amongst oaks and other foliferous trees. Delightful valleys descend from these mountains in every direction, irrigated by sparkling rivulets, and clad with a luxuriant vegetation. Here alone meadows are met with. The rocks are covered with mosses and aromatic flowers ; the dark foliage of pines, cypresses, and juniper trees contrasts most delightfully with the green leaves of oaks, locust trees, planes, and strawberry trees, and the silver-grey of olive trees. The laurel, the myrtle, and oleander thrive, and damp places are covered with sweet-scented peonies, tulips, and lilies. Orchids and other curious plants grow upon the decaying trunks of trees, and

rock-roses, hyacinths, narcisses, and numerous other flowers cover the soil as with a carpet. No visitor to the island should leave it without having done homage to this delightful mountain region, and worshipped on the summit of snow-clad Mount Troödos.

The Mesorea ("Between the Mountains") embraces the remainder of the island, stretching from the Bay of Pendaia in the west, to that of Famagosta in the east. Levkosia, the capital of the island, occupies the centre of this plain, at an elevation of, perhaps, 400 feet above the sea;* the plain to the east of it being more especially designated as Mesorea, whilst that to the west is known as Plain of Morfu. The Pedias, with its principal tributary, the Ialia or Idalias, traverses the former; the river (Potamos) of Morfu, known also as Serakhi, the latter. Both annually overflow their banks, and then deposit a fertilising mud, carried down from the mountains, and resembling in its chemical composition the famous mud of the Nile.

The plain is of exceeding fertility, and might be converted into one huge cornfield. Hardly a tree is seen upon it, but its uniformity is somewhat relieved by knolls of limestone, locally known as "table hills." The sterile portions of this tract of country are covered with furze, heath, thistles, clover, and aromatic herbs, upon which goats and sheep may browse. Flowers abound, and thorn-bushes yield fuel, doubly welcome in this treeless region. But late in the year, when the crops have been gathered and the scorching rays of the sun have destroyed the vegetation, the aspect of the country is extremely forbidding. Dunes, which advance further and further inland, and ought to be planted with

* Authorities differ. Unger says 448 or 482 feet; Kotschy 265 feet; average 400 feet. My own computation of Kotschy's observations results in 191 feet.

pinus, extend along the shore of the Bay of Pendaia, whilst the swamps at the mouth of the Pedia cause the vicinity of Famagosta to be dreaded for its fevers.

There are no navigable rivers. Indeed, most of the rivers never reach the sea, their waters being absorbed for purposes of irrigation, or collecting in swamps near the sea shore. Nearly the whole of the northern coast is rock-bound and precipitous; and even in the south, where fine sandy beaches predominate, the depth of the sea, at an average distance of two miles from the land, exceeds one hundred fathoms. There are several bays and roadsteads, including those of Famagosta, Larnaka, Limisso (Limasol), Episkopi, Khrysoko, and Pendaia, but not a single harbour capable of giving shelter to a fleet. At Larnaka and Limasol, passengers and merchandise are landed in boats, whilst the harbours of Famagosta and Kerynia are small and silted up with sand. The salt lakes near Larnaka might possibly be converted into a safe port at a trifling expense; and thus much may be stated with certainty, that an almost instantaneous amelioration of the climate will result from their being freely placed into communication with the sea.

3.—*CLIMATE.*

The climate of Cyprus is better than its reputation. The rainy season lasts from October to February, and is succeeded by a delicious and invigorating spring. Minor rains set in in April, and continue to the middle of May, when heavy night-dews take their place. During the whole of this period—that is, from February to May—Cyprus is a delightful place of residence, and tourists should decidedly select that time for their visit. In June the air parts with its moisture, dews fall no longer, the heat increases, occa-

sionally rising to 100° F. in the shade. Cool sea-breezes, lasting from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, temper the heat during that time. September is the worst month of the year. Not a breath of wind stirs the air, trees shed their leaves, rivers dry up, the parched soil thirsts for water, the salt lagoons exhale poisonous miasmata, which hang like a pall over the country, and myriads of insects and clouds of dust add to the general discomfort.

During winter a piercing cold wind occasionally blows from the mountains of Caramania, but the temperature in the plain falls but rarely below freezing point. Mount Troödos remains covered with snow during the greater portion of the year, and Dr. Kotschy witnessed a fall of snow on the 4th April, 1859, being at that time only 800 feet above the sea-level, and his thermometer indicating 52° F.

Droughts, unfortunately, are not infrequent, and the wanton destruction of the forests has aggravated the evils resulting from them. In October to April, 14.79 inches of rain fell at Larnaka; in 1867-8, 15.98 inches; in 1869-70, only 6.14 inches. In 1870 the crops suffered from drought. They did more so in 1872 and 1873, which latter year was one of extreme scarcity, the price of wheat rising to 75s. a quarter. 1874 was a year of the greatest abundance within living memory of man; 1875 yielded an average harvest; but in 1876 the crops were again short, and their quality poor.

The climate is salubrious; The inhabitants live to a good old age, and are subject to few ailments. The intermittent fevers of Larnaka, Famagosta, and other places, are due to the vicinity of swamps or salt-ponds, or to an unguarded exposure to the air. The swamps should be drained, and the salt-ponds placed into communication with the sea, so that the water can circulate freely. The latter could be effected at a trifling expense, and we

feel sure would prove as effectual in Cyprus as it has done elsewhere. Eucalypti might likewise be planted with advantage.

The following tables speak for themselves. They show that the mean annual temperature of Larnaka is nearly the same as at Gibraltar or Algiers. The first of these tables has been compiled from observations made by Dr. Fonblant (May to September, 1853), Unger (March and April, 1862), G. Pascotini (May to November, 1862), and R. B. Sandwith (during thirty-two months, 1866-70).

	B' METER. Red. to 32° and Sea Level in.	TEMPERATURE—DEGREES F.					RAIN.	
		Sunrise.	9 a.m.	3½ p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	D'ys.	Amount in.
January...	30°095	46·8	53·2	59·2	55·9	53·8	7·1	1·98
February.	30°005	41·8	52·6	56·9	50·0	53·5	6·7	1·32
March ...	29°895	48·8	59·0	63·3	57·2	59·8	6·5	0·78
April.....	29°938	57·0	65·3	69·6	61·2	62·6	7·7	1·22
May.....	29°900	62·7	77·7	77·8	68·2	71·4	1·3	0·09
June.....	29°835	73·0	87·1	88·8	74·9	84·8	0·0	0·00
July.....	29°723	74·9	88·7	91·1	83·3	87·0	0·0	0·00
August ...	29°750	74·7	88·8	91·6	84·5	88·4	0·0	0·00
Sept'mb'r	29°699	71·7	88·1	89·2	77·7	85·3	2·0	0·24
October...	29°969	66·4	76·8	80·4	68·1	69·8	3·5	0·86
Nov'mber	30°013	54·3	60·6	67·2	60·5	61·2	7·5	2·60
Dec'mber	30°028	49·7	55·3	60·4	52·6	54·5	12·0	3·69
Year.....	29°912	60·1	71·1	74·6	65·8	69·3	54·3	12·78

	GIBRALTAR.		ALGIERS.		MALTA		PALERMO.		BOMBAY.	
	Temp. Deg. F.	Rain in.	Temp. Deg. F.	Rain in.	Temp. Deg. F.	Temp. Deg. F.	Rain in.	Temp. Deg. F.	Rain in.	
January...	58·4	5·08	59·2	6·01	54·6	51·7	2·95	73·1	0·10	
February.	59·4	10·49	59·0	5·27	56·5	51·8	2·27	74·4	0·00	
March.....	61·5	2·51	60·0	3·23	57·1	54·0	2·90	79·2	0·00	
April ...	65·5	1·32	64·1	2·80	59·6	58·4	1·26	82·6	0·15	
May.....	69·1	6·48	69·8	1·76	66·5	65·3	0·97	84·7	1·20	
June.....	74·5	0·07	75·1	0·57	69·5	71·8	0·74	82·3	22·26	
July.....	79·0	0·00	80·4	0·05	79·2	76·6	0·20	80·7	24·04	
August ...	79·0	0·01	82·1	0·25	79·6	77·2	0·34	80·3	17·08	
Sept'mb'r	77·0	1·24	78·9	1·20	76·3	73·1	2·29	80·2	11·25	
October...	72·5	2·59	74·0	3·61	70·6	67·0	3·11	81·7	1·19	
Nov'mber	64·9	5·56	66·3	5·37	63·8	59·8	2·62	79·9	0·27	
Dec'mber	60·4	11·94	60·8	6·06	57·0	53·1	3·16	76·0	0·00	
Year.....	68·4	47·29	69·1	36·18	66·9	63·3	22·81	79·6	77·54	

4.—FLORA.

Dr. Kotschy enumerates no less than 1002 species of phanerogamous plants. They include 51 trees, 66 shrubs, 55 undershrubs, 235 bushes, 45 bulbous plants, 70 tubers, 6 parasites, 2 submerged fresh water plants, and 472 annual herbs. In its character the flora coincides with that of the neighbouring Continent, there being but four species peculiar to the island; and we may thence conclude that at some former period of its history Cyprus was attached to the neighbouring Continent of Asia.

Amongst trees the Maritime or Bordeaux Pine (*Pinus maritima*), and the Caramanian Pine (*Pinus Laricio*), are the most important. In a few parts of the island they still form forests, the underwood consisting of an evergreen dwarf oak (*Quercus alnifolia*) peculiar to Cyprus, dwarf maples, juniper shrubs, strawberry trees, and others. Next to these, of which the former thrives up to 4000 feet, the latter beyond that height, the trees most frequently met with are various species of junipers. *Juniperus fœtidissima*, a tall tree, is comparatively scarce; but the Phœnician juniper may still be seen in woods, in the eastern parts of the island, though generally cut down for fuel before it is fully grown. The common cypress was formerly planted around temples, and its hard wood was highly valued for ship-building. The Locust or Carob tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) is much cultivated along the sea-shore. The oak formed forests formerly, but these have disappeared. Other foliferous trees, such as the beech, chestnut, maple, Oriental plane, with its fine palmate leaves, walnut-tree, Oriental alder, ash, elm, and poplar, play but a subordinate part in the scenery. *Pistacia Terebinthus*, a common tree formerly, is met now only in the west. Sweet bay (laurel), tamarisks,

laurel, myrtle, oleander shrubs, and above all these the olive tree, introduced by the Greeks, as into all the other colonies founded by them, add to the charms of the landscape. The date-palm is seen near several towns; the sycamore (*Ficus sycomorus*) flourishes near Limisso; and a few Liquidambar trees survive in the monasteries at the foot of the northern mountain range.

Brambles and other thorny shrubs are met with. They are planted to serve as hedges—the Indian fig frequently serving the same purpose.

The number of sweet-scented and vividly-tinted flowers is exceedingly large; amongst them, our hyacinths, daffodils, narcissi, tazettas, tulips, lilies, orchids, crocuses, anemones, helianthemums, ranunculi, violets, roses, peonies, daisies, and wall-flowers. The Socotra aloe has been imported by Mekka pilgrims, and may frequently be seen suspended over the door of Mussulman houses, it being supposed to act as an amulet. Aromatic herbs abound. Cress, chickweed, groundsel, and clover are amongst the herbs.

5.—FAUNA.

Dr. Unger enumerates 19 species of mammals, 88 of birds, 27 of reptiles, 29 of fishes, a multitude of insects (of *coleoptera* alone 1380 species), 2 species of spiders, 4 of crustaceæ, and 25 of molluscs.

The *Mammals* are:—the common bat, the flying dog (*Pteropus ægyptiacus*), the common hedgehog, the cat, the dog, the fox, the common mouse, the brown rat, the hare, the domestic sheep, the Cyprian mountain-sheep, the goat, the buffalo, the ox, the dromedary, the horse, the mule, the ass, and the pig. There are wild cats and pigs,

and perhaps also cattle, in the remote forests near Cape Epifani. Wild cats prove destructive to the vipers, and are said to have regularly come to the monasteries formerly to be fed. The flesh of the hare is excellent. Sportsmen, however, will be most interested in the wild Cyprian sheep (*Ovis Cypricus*), which unfortunately has been nearly exterminated, and has to be tracked into the wild recesses of the mountains.

The *Birds* include 7 raptores, 38 insessores, 2 scansores, 5 columbae, 6 rasores, 20 grallatores, and 10 natatores. Partridges, francolins, bustards, and quail afford sport in summer; woodcocks, snipes, and wild ducks in winter. Larks abound, and their eggs, as well as those of the partridges, are much sought after as a delicacy. The beccafico, a beautiful little warbler, is preserved in Cyprian wine. There are thrushes, ortolans, nightingales, and turtle-doves—the latter at one time sacred to Astarte. A law for the protection of small birds is much called for in the case of Cyprus, where insect pests are so plentiful.

The *Reptiles* include 2 species of chelonia, 15 of saurians, 7 of ophidia, and 3 of batrachians. Amongst them are the turtle, the tortoise (*Chersus marginatus*), the lizard, the chameleon, vipers, and a venomous asp (*vipera lebetina*), the frog, the toad, and salamander.

Amongst the *Fish* are rays, sturgeons, eels, gudgeons, dorees, flat-fish, sea breams, crout-heads, and barbels.

Insect pests are numerous, especially in summer. There are locusts, grasshoppers, earwigs, cockroaches, wasps, flies in swarms, and centipedes, spiders and scorpions. Of the crustaceæ and molluscs, several are edible, and amongst them is the oyster.

The frothy foam driven upon the strand in early spring, when the wind blows from the south-west, is deserving of some notice. It remains on the ground for several days,

and, on closer examination, proves to consist of a gelatinous seaweed (*Palmella Ungeriana*), and the putrified remains of two minute entomostracous crustaceæ (*Artemia salina* and *Cypridina oblonga*). It feels granular to the touch, owing to an admixture of myriads of eggs of a crab (*Pilumnus hittalus*), which cover the strand sometimes for miles to the height of an inch. This foam is supposed to have given birth to Aphrodita, the "foam-born." But Unger points out that 'αφρός is derived from the Sanscrit word *abhras* = ether, and *διση*, from *diu* = light or bright. Aphrodite would thus become the bright, ethereal spirit.

6.—MINERALS.

METALS.—At an early period in history Cyprus became known for its copper, which has indeed taken its name from that of the island itself. The old *copper* mines were situated, for the most part, on the slopes of Mount Troödos; and near Lithrodonda, Lisso, and elsewhere, huge heaps of slag and refuse may be seen, which bear witness to the vast scale on which the Phœnician and Greek miners and metallurgists carried on their operations. Some slag from Lithrodonda, on being analyzed, was found to contain 2.32 pro mille of iron, 34.34 p. m. of protoxide of iron, 32.03 p. m. sesquioxide of manganese, 3.04 p. m. sulphate of lime, 0.89 p. m. of aluminium, 0.29 p. m. of copper, &c. These slags might perhaps be utilised in the same manner as those of Laurion in Greece. *Iron* abounds, not only in the guise of pyrites, but also as specular iron ore—the latter near Stavro Vuni. It has never been worked. *Manganese* abounds, but M. Gaudry failed to discover *silver*, *lead*, or *zinc*, mentioned by ancient authors, or *gold* referred to by mediæval ones.

PRECIOUS STONES.—*Rock crystal* is common in the plutonic rocks. *Jasper* (green, yellow, purple, red, black, and

streaked) is found in many places, the finest coming from Platanisso and Hagios Andronikos in the north, Mavro Vuni in the centre, Akutzo and Moni in the south. The so-called Cyprian *diamonds*, found near Papho, are Analcime, such as is also found in the Kilpatrick hills. The *emeralds* of ancient authors appear to have been some mineral mixed with copper. M. Gaudry failed in his search after agates and opals.

BUILDING MATERIALS abound. Coarse *limestones* of pliocene and post-tertiary age are quarried extensively, as are also compact jurassic *limestones*, and *sandstones*. *Gypsum* of superior quality is found in various localities, and is used as flags for covering the floors of rooms. Bricks are made of *clay*, which is also used in the manufacture of coarse earthenware, and, mixed with some aromatic vegetable substance, is used by the women for cleansing their hair. Marl. *Talc* is used for plastering the walls.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Ochre* (Cyprian umber) of excellent quality is found near Strullos, to the north-east of Larnaka; *Terre verte* on the southern slopes of the Troödos. The *azure* (*Caeruleum*) of commerce is probably an earth discolored by phosphate of iron. *Emery*, *alum*, and *saltpetre* are said to exist, but were not discovered by M. Gaudry. *Amianthus*, from the fibres of which an incombustible cloth is made, is found in the plutonic rocks of the Troödos. Sulphates of soda and magnesia effloresce in the plain of Mesorea. *Bay salt* in almost unlimited quantities can be procured from the salt marshes near Larnaka and Limisso. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, which in 1871 produced a net revenue of £20,000. M. Gaudry, in 1855, estimated the annual production at 8500 tons. The exports in recent years have declined very much, for cheaper salt can be procured elsewhere.

7.—INHABITANTS.

Cyprus, when under the Venetians, is said to have supported a population of one million, or about 500 souls to the square mile. (In England and Wales there are 389 inhabitants to the square mile.) Assuming the present population to amount to 150,000, its distribution, taking the census for 1841 and information of a more recent date for our guide, would be as follows:—

KAIMAKAMLIKS AND KAZAS.	Area sq mles.	Population.	Mohammedans.	Inhab. to a sq. mile.
LEVKOSIA (LEFKOSHA, NICOSIA)	288	33,000	10,500	115
Levkosia (town)	4	13,000	6,000	3,250
Orini and Tylliria (Dagh Karasi)	130	9,000	1,000	70
Kythrea (Dermenikoi or Khirga)	154	11,000	3,500	71
LARNAKA (TUZLA)	205	18,000	4,500	151
LIMISSO (LIMASOL)	174	16,000	4,000	92
Limisso (Limasol)	85	11,000	3,000	130
Episkopi	89	5,000	1,000	57
PAPHO (BAFA)	436	29,000	9,000	66
{ Avdimu	85	4,000	1,000	46
{ Kilani (Ghilan)	31	3,000	—	97
{ Kuklia	58	5,000	1,500	86
{ Papho (Bafa)	108	9,000	4,000	83
Khrysoko	154	8,000	2,500	52
KERYNIA (GHIRNE)	433	29,000	9,500	67
Levka	174	9,000	3,500	52
Morfu	112	8,000	1,500	71
Kerynia	147	12,000	4,500	82
FAMAGOSTA (MAUSA)	527	25,000	7,500	47
Famagosta	50	3,000	1,500	60
Mesorea (Mesargha)	340	14,000	3,500	41
Karpaso	137	8,000	2,500	58
TOTAL	2,063	150,000	45,000	73

The area for the whole of the island, 2063 square miles, or 5342 square kilom., has been computed from the Admiralty Chart. The areas of districts are merely rough approximations.

The estimates of the population vary much. A "census" taken in 1841, the results of which are communicated by Lacroix, resulted in a population of 108,600 inhabitants, of whom 33,300 were Mohammedans, 1400 Maronites, 500 Roman Catholics, 200 Armenians, and the remainder (73,200) Greeks. They inhabited 610 towns and villages, of which 89 were Turkish, 6 Maronite, and the remainder Greek or mixed. Synvet, in 1871, estimated the population at 180,000, including 120,000 Greeks, 55,000 Mohammedans, 1250 Maronites, and 500 Europeans.

The Austrian Consul Zwiedinek (1877) estimates the population at 250,000 souls, including 60,000 Mohammedans, 170,000 Greeks, 10,000 United Greeks and Roman Catholics, 3,000 Maronites, 7,000 Armenians, Jews, &c. Zur Helle (1877) gives Cyprus a population of 144,000, including 44,000 Mohammedans. An estimate made recently credits Cyprus with 220,000 inhabitants, inclusive of 55,000 Mohammedans.

The area of Cyprus is very nearly the same as that of the county of Northumberland, but were the density of its population equal to that of the English county, it would have 400,000 inhabitants instead of 150,000, and that number it could certainly maintain easily.

The bulk of the population consists of Greeks, and Greek is the language universally spoken, even in many of the Turkish houses. A knowledge of Italian is general among the mercantile classes. The Greeks of the plain differ essentially from those in the more remote hilly districts. They are a mixed race—Syrian, Ethiopian, and Italian blood flowing in their veins. Their women are described as being the reverse of good looking, in spite of their large expressive eyes. The mountaineers, on the other hand, are a fine race of men, of noble carriage, and fine lithesome girls are frequently met with. They are polite without being obtrusive,

and genuinely hospitable. The guest, on entering the house, is presented with an apple—symbolical of friendship, and on parting the daughter of the house fumigates him, by burning olive leaves or other substances in a charcoal censer. The dwellings are simple enough, but the family bed and the household linen are kept scrupulously clean. Most of the houses are built of sun-dried bricks, or of wattle and clay. The floors are paved with slabs of hard gypsum, or covered with stamped clay. The public buildings are generally built of stone, frequently taken from the ruins of ancient cities. A garden is attached to most of the town houses. The one-room cottages in the country have attached to them an enclosed court with a stable and store-house. The roofs are mostly flat, of clay, which is kept in repair by means of a roller, frequently made from the broken shafts of antique columns. The Cypriotes are described as obstinately attached to ancient customs, and “Cyprian oxen” is an epithet applied to them even in ancient times.

The Turks, as usual, are described as being superior to the Greeks in honesty, but far beneath them in intelligence and industry. Many of the so-called Turks of the island are, however, of the same blood as the rest of the population. The *Linobambaki*, or “men of linen and cotton,” who conform outwardly to the rites of Mohammedans, but get their children baptised, and are Christians in heart, are amongst these. They are said to number about 1200.

RELIGION.—The Greek Church is governed by an archbishop, residing at Levkosia, and by the three suffragan bishops of Larnaka, Papho, and Kerynia. The archbishop is appointed by the Sultan, his suffragans are elected by the chapters of their dioceses; but not one of these high dignitaries gets his place without bribery. There are 1700 priests and monks, or one to every 60 Christians. The clergy is maintained by tithes, Easter offerings, fees, and

the revenues derived from the estates held by them. The bishops and some of the priests have been educated at Athens, or at one of the three Greek colleges founded on the island. Most of the village priests, however, are hardly able to do more than read; they till the land, mind cattle, or mend shoes, and are hardly superior to the peasants amongst whom their lot is cast. One hundred and fifty fasts occur in the course of the year, when bread and vegetables constitute the only food, not even oil or milk being allowed. The position of the Christians, at least within the last thirty years, has been superior to that of those dwelling in other parts of the Turkish Empire; they are allowed to have bells to their churches, and to celebrate Easter in the most demonstrative manner; but it is absurd to talk about religious freedom in a country where Christian evidence is rejected in a court of justice.

Thirty years ago not a single Greek school existed in the island. There are now three superior schools—at Levkosia, Larnaka, and Limisso,—and elementary schools in most of the larger villages.

The Turkish clergy, schools, and educational establishments, are supported from the *Vakuf* estates, bequeathed by their owners on condition of their descendants being left in undisturbed possession, on paying a trifling rent. Estates of this class have not, until quite recently, paid taxes to the State.

The *Armenians*, though few in number, have a bishop of their own, who resides at Levkosia. The *Maronites* are a branch of the Eastern Church. They acknowledge the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, but retain their own rites, and permit married men to become priests. The Pope has applied to the English Government for permission to send missionaries to Cyprus, with a view of their introducing the Latin rites amongst them. The *Roman*

Catholics, hardly 500 in number, have churches and monasteries at Larnaka and Limisso.


The Protestants now on the island have been placed in charge of the Bishop of Gibraltar.

8.—*AGRICULTURE.*

Agriculture is carried on in the rudest manner. The fields are generally allowed to lie fallow for two years, but sometimes the peasants plant their fields in rotation, with wheat, vetches, and cotton. Manure is unknown. Irrigation is practised extensively, and at some distance from the rivers there are wells, from which the water is raised as in Egypt. The primitive plough is drawn by two lean cows, the corn cut with a sickle, and having been tied up into sheaves, it is carried by mules to an open-air threshing floor, where a sledge, drawn by bullocks, is repeatedly driven over it, to separate the wheat from the chaff. Of recent years the cultivated area is said to be increasing, the land is being cultivated more carefully, the weeding (locally called "botanizing") is better attended to, and greater care taken in the selection of seeds.

The locust (*Stauronotus cruciatus*), the most dreaded enemy of the husbandman in former years, has fortunately been got rid of through the ingenuity of M. Mattei, a local landowner. He dug parallel ditches, behind which he erected screens of oilcloth or linen. The locusts, not being able to fly far without alighting, were thus caught and annihilated.

The freehold of the soil is vested in the Head of the State, but occupiers are not to be disturbed unless they neglect to cultivate it for three years, when it lapses *ipso facto* to the State. The tithe of 10 per cent. or more is thus vir-



tually a rental, and a holder unable to pay the amount claimed is unceremoniously expelled. The "*Vakuf*," or landed property of the mosques and "pious" foundations, is of great extent, and so are the estates claimed by the Sultan as his personal property, and either let on lease or managed by government officials. The income derived from "*Vakuf*" is devoted to the maintenance of religious, educational, and charitable institutions.

The price of land varies in Cyprus as much as it does elsewhere. "*Livadia*" land retains some moisture during the whole of the year. It is found near the coast, behind the dunes, and is more especially suited for the cultivation of madder. "*Potistikon*" is land capable of being irrigated; "*Bambakeron*," land adapted for the cultivation of cotton; "*Trakhiotis*," arid land, at present not cultivated, though well adapted for the growth of olives, mulberries, figs, and even of cereals. Some years ago an acre of "*Livadia*" cost £236 to £315, one acre of cotton soil £20 to £40, an acre of good arable land £15 14s. to £98, and of ordinary only 8s. to 16s. In certain parts of the island land could be purchased for 1s. 3d. an acre. The local measure for land is the *scala* of 10,000 square feet.

In 1855 M. Gaudry estimated the cultivated area at 152,180 acres (11.6 per cent. of the total area), distributed as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Wheat	37,000	Vineyards	19,770
Barley	55,500	Cotton	9,880
Oats, Vetches, &c.	14,800	Madder	370
Vegetables, Pulse.....	4,940	Tobacco.....	500
Flax, Hemp, Sesame ...	1,430	Various	860
Orchards, Mulberries ...	6,180		

The average produce he valued at £347,600, inclusive of animals slaughtered, cheese, &c. This included 51,610

qrs. of wheat, 120,000 qrs. of barley, 25,800 qrs. of oats, 110,000 gallons of olive oil, 3,080,000 gallons of wine, 49,000 tons of locust beans, 55,000 pounds of silk cocoons, 770,000 pounds of cotton, 220,000 pounds of madder, 308,000 pounds of wool, and 330 pounds of tobacco. In most of these items a very considerable increase has taken place. Zur Helle, quite recently, estimated that there were produced annually 182,000 qrs. of wheat, 364,000 qrs. of barley, 42,450,000 pounds of raisins, 283,000 pounds of nuts, 283,000 gallons of olive oil, 3,036,400 gallons of wine, 42,500 gallons of brandy, 50,000 tons of locust beans, 5670 pounds of silk, and 127,776 pounds of cocoons, 2,296,000 pounds of cotton, 850,000 pounds of madder, 42,500 pounds of linseed, 992,000 pounds of sumach, 300 qrs. of sesame, and 378,000 pounds of hides and skins for exportation.

FOOD PLANTS.—Wheat is sown at the end of September or in the beginning of January, and harvested in May. It is of superior quality. An acre of good land is stated to yield 40 to 80 bushels. Barley and oats are likewise grown extensively, but maize and millet only in small quantities.

In 1874, after several years of drought, wheat rose to 75s., barley to 47s. a qr. In 1876 the price was 34s. and 16s. 6d. respectively, free on board.

Lentils (*Ervum lens* and *E. Ervilia*), broad beans, scarlet runners, and chick-peas are likewise cultivated. The colocasia (cocco) is grown as a substitute for potatoes; but these latter have found their way into the mountain districts, where they are popular.

Of vegetables there is an abundance. Cabbages, artichokes, asparagus, cress, capers, garlic, sage, onions, thyme, and purslane grow wild, but are also cultivated to some extent; as are also cauliflowers, spinach, topinambur, bamia (*gombo*), melons, pumpkins, and a variety of other plants. The market-gardens, however, are for the most part of small

extent, and good vegetables are seen only on the tables of the wealthy, the peasants being content to pick up such wild plants as they can find.

Fruit trees of every kind and clime flourish in spite of the little attention bestowed upon them. The lemons and oranges are excellent, as are the pomegranates, figs, almonds, walnuts, and medlars. Our European peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, apples and pears, however, suffer from the great heat in the plains; but are successfully cultivated in the hills. The Turks introduced the date. The banana bore excellent fruit in the time of the Lusignans, but is hardly seen nowadays. The mulberry is grown principally for the sake of its leaves, upon which the silk-worms are fed.

The *locust* or *carob-tree* is the most important of all fruit-bearing trees of the island. In former times its pods were used to fatten cattle, or eaten in times of scarcity, but they are now largely exported to be used in distilleries. It is a handsome tree—as big as an oak—and takes kindly to a stony sub-soil, not well adapted for other kinds of cultivation. The principal plantations of locust trees lie along the south coast, between Limisso to Mazoto, and on the north coast near Kerynia. The tree grows up to a height of 1000 feet above the sea.

The cultivation of *sugar* was introduced by the Lusignans, but the Turks destroyed the machinery, and no sugar is grown now.

Silk has been cultivated in Cyprus ever since 557, when the monks brought the first silkworms from India to Europe. The climate is admirably adapted to seri-culture, but recently the silkworms have been attacked by a disease, and the quantity raised has declined. The best qualities come from the neighbourhood of Famagosta and Karpaso.

WINE.—In former times the wines of Cyprus enjoyed a very high reputation, and to some measure they do so still.

The vine flourishes up to a height of 4000 feet. It is cultivated principally in the country around Limisso (Limasol), about 3000 persons being engaged in its cultivation. The wine is made in the most careless manner. On leaving the press, it is allowed to stand in an earthen pitcher to ferment. If it happily passes the "crisis," it is sold as wine; if not, it is converted into brandy or vinegar. The wine is carried down to the coast in goats' skins, smeared with pitch, and the unpleasant flavour thus imparted to it only disappears after it has been a couple of years in barrel. The Turks, instead of favouring the production of wine, rendered it irksome by the imposition of heavy excise and export duties, arbitrarily and vexatiously levied. The imposts, from the grape to the vat, amounted in 1875 to no less than 30 to 40 per cent. upon the value of the wine. The quantity annually made is estimated at 3,000,000 gallons; 774,000 gallons were exported in 1876 from Limisso and Larnaka. There are four sorts—red, black, muscatel (a sweet wine), and Commandaria, the latter being that most highly esteemed. It is grown on the old estate or Commandaria of the Knights of St. John. The price per gallon is as follows:—Ordinary red, 7½d.; Commandaria, two years old (suitable for importation to this country), 3s. 2d.; ditto, 25 years old, £2 16s. 10d., £3 3s. The brandy, made from grapes and sour wine, fetches 2s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon. It is mostly imported to Alexandria. Raisins likewise form an article of export.

OIL PLANTS.—The olive-tree was introduced by the Greeks, but the oil now made is far inferior to that of Provence. More of it is retained for home consumption. The seeds of Sesamum are crushed for oil and made into puddings. Oil was also made formerly from the jujube-tree and glasswort. Various species of Anthemis, including the Chamomile, yield an aromatic, volatile oil.

COTTON requires a good soil, and is grown more especially

near Evrikho and Soli, either from American or indigenous seeds. It is sown in April, hoed in June or July, and gathered in October or November. The annual produce now exceeds 2,000,000 lbs. (in 1855, M. Gaudry estimated it at 770,000 lbs.), and 1,225,000 lbs. were exported in 1876, the price being 5d. to 6d. per pound.

FLAX and, to a smaller extent, Hemp are also cultivated.

DYE PLANTS.—Amongst these Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) is the most important. It flourishes best on the sandy soil near Morfu, and is harvested between August and March. Its cultivation, however, is being abandoned for more profitable crops. Sumach is cultivated near Papho. Saffron grows wild. The Kermes oak yields an excellent red dye. Henna (*Lawsonia alba*) is cultivated on a small scale.

RESINS, &c.—The pine forests yield tar, pitch, and turpentine, which are won in the most wasteful manner. Storax, a fragrant resin, is yielded by *Styrax officinalis* as well as by *Liquidambar orientalis*, but of this latter only a few trees remain on the island. The *Pistacia Terebinthus* exudes a liquid resinous substance, whilst *Pistacia lentiscus* supplies a concrete resin, known as Mastic. *Astragalus dictyocarpus* yields gum tragacanth.

The famous Ladanum is the produce of the Kopfer plant, the Cretan rock-rose (*Cistus creticus*), which grows on treeless sunny spots in the western part of the island, between 2,500 and 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. The sticky exudation of this plant adheres to the beards of browsing goats, from which it is removed afterwards. The use of a rake does not appear to be known in Cyprus.

Amongst MEDICINAL PLANTS may be mentioned colocynth, senna, rhubarb, mandrake, and daphne, but there are many others.

TOBACCO was grown extensively in former times, but its cultivation has been almost abandoned in consequence of

fiscal difficulties. 283,840 pounds were imported in 1874, and 400,000 pounds in 1876.

The FORESTS of Cyprus claim the immediate attention of the new government. They were famous in former times for their timber, but are being rapidly destroyed in the most wanton and thoughtless manner. The peasants, having neither axes nor saws, merely lop off the branches when in want of fuel, leaving the trunk to rot on the ground, or they destroy the aftergrowth. Pitch and tar are won in a manner most destructive to the forests; goats are allowed freely to wander over old forest lands, and prevent all aftergrowth. It would be a blessing to the island if the sheep could be substituted for the goat. Maritime and Caramanian pines are the principal forest trees. The cypress, formerly planted before temples, was highly valued for its hard wood. The "stinking" juniper (*Cupressus foetidissima*) still grows into a tall tree, and the Phœnician juniper, which is met with principally in the eastern portion of the island, did so formerly, but is now generally cut down prematurely, to be used as fuel. The famous oak forests have disappeared long since. The locust-tree, so valuable for its pods, furnishes also an excellent timber. Of other foliferous trees the beech, maple, ash, elm, poplar, plane, walnut, and chestnut, are all met with, but not in large numbers.

In the treeless lowlands, fuel is mostly supplied by two thorny shrubs, *Poterium spinosum* and *Tymbra spicata*.

Another useful plant is the Narthéka (*Cachrys anatriches* or *Ferula græca*), which grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, with leaves four feet long. The stalk is dried and made into articles of furniture; the pith used for tinder.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—These include horses, mules, asses, dromedaries, sheep, goats, pigs, buffaloes, oxen, and poultry. The horses are few in number and small. Mules are the ordinary beasts of burthen, and highly valued for their

good qualities ; many were purchased here for use during the Abyssinian expedition. Dromedaries are employed in the level parts of the island. Cattle are kept only as beasts of draught, and never for the sake of their beef or milk, for the Greek considers it wrong to feed upon the companion of his labour. Cheese of good quality is made of goats' milk. The mutton is excellent, owing to the aromatic herbs upon which the sheep feed. Greyhounds are kept as sporting dogs. Bees are kept in many of the villages, the hives being generally placed in the wall of the house, with an aperture towards the room.

9.—INDUSTRY.

Cyprus no longer builds ships, manufactures armour, or weaves rich velvets and silks, but it is not altogether without industrial enterprise. The Turkish and Morocco leather made at Levkosia is highly valued for its durability and brilliant colours. Boots, with clumsy wooden soles, as a protection against venomous reptiles, form an article of export.

Silk and cotton-stuffs are manufactured in small quantities, and English cottons are dyed or coloured, to suit Oriental customers. Embroidered work in gold and silver is produced at Levkosia. Pottery, porous and coarse, is made at several places, and sometimes glazed inside. There are brandy distilleries, oil and corn mills. Perfumes, likewise, are mentioned amongst the products of the island ; and looking to the vast number of aromatic plants and flowers, our London perfumers, by establishing agencies there, might be enabled to compete on more equal terms with their French rivals.

Fishing is carried on around the coasts of the island, and salt fish are mentioned amongst the articles exported, but the oysters, for which Cyprus was famous in olden times, appear to exist no longer.

No mines are worked now, but quarrying is carried on (see p. 20).

10.—COMMERCE.

The Turks have done little or nothing to promote commerce. The harbours have become silted up; arbitrary Customs' duties interfered with the operations of merchants, and nothing was done to facilitate transportation, which is carried on exclusively by camels or mules. A carriage-road from Larnaka to Levkosia, the capital of the island, though begun years ago, has never been completed. Three light-houses, however, were built in 1864; a submarine telegraph cable was laid down in 1871, between Latakia, on the Syrian coast, to Cape Andrea, and thence to Levkosia; and the land-line has since been extended to Larnaka, the merchants of that place having contributed £1,000 towards the cost.

Our information on the commerce of the island is far from complete, the Consular Reports being confined to Larnaka and Limisso (Limasol), the principal ports of the island, but taking no notice of either Famagosta, Kerynia, or Papho, all of which carry on some trade. The following statements are derived from Consular Reports* :—

Year.	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping, Entered.	
				Vessels.	Tons.
1870.	Larnaka.....	£ 222,350	£ 195,185	—	—
1871.	Larnaka.....	147,500	203,428	662	151,989
1873.	Larnaka.....	114,235	55,045	389	116,745
1874.	{ Larnaka.....	100,345	303,540	599	148,187
	{ Limasol.....	18,230	69,190	724	36,950
1875.	{ Larnaka.....	166,223	314,379	469	157,603
	{ Limasol.....	47,325	77,022	838	37,459
1876.	{ Larnaka.....	154,630	207,900	457	92,926
	{ Limasol.....	50,920	59,895	—	—

* From an official Turkish Return we learn that vessels of an aggregate burthen of 153,000 tons entered the four principal ports in 1876-77, viz., Larnaka, 96,000; Limisso, 34,000; Famagosta, 13,000; and Kerynia, 10,000 tons.

The Austrians stand first as to tonnage employed, the steamers of the Trieste Lloyd calling once a week at Larnaka. Next to them rank Turkish, Greek and British vessels, the latter averaging about 10,000 tons a year.

The *imports* include a great variety of articles. In 1876 there were imported at Larnaka and Limasol:—

	£		£
Cotton Manufactures ...	63,000	Wax	500
Manufactures generally..	15,750	Sugar (560 barrels)	3,925
Oriental Stuffs	3,500	Coffee (190 bags)	1,700
Hardware, &c.	11,700	Colonial Goods.....	8,100
Iron, wr'ght and unwr'ght	2,950	Rice (2,770 bags).....	4,685
Glass and Pottery.....	2,915	Salt Fish (2,600 barrels)	1,880
Matches (610 cases)	1,270	Butter (83,000 lbs.)	2,980
Leather	17,050	Olive Oil	1,855
Skins, ox and camel.....	3,550	Rum	900
Petroleum (6,500 cases)..	4,840	Tobacco (400,000 lbs.)...	30,600
Drysalteries	800	Soap (212,000 lbs)	3,000
Copper	1,300	Miscellaneous	12,150

Another return includes amongst articles of import, in addition to those named above, pepper, spices, dyewoods, indigo, glue, imitation silver wire, planks, writing paper, playing cards, cigarette paper, silk stuffs, and Turkish fezes.

The principal articles exported in 1874, 1875, and 1876, from Larnaka and Limasol are given on the following page. We reproduce at the same time a statement published by the Austrian Renegade, Zur Helle (Mittheilungen Vienna Geographical Society, 1878), which is supposed to embrace the exports of the whole of the island in 1874:—

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN £. (at 114 piastres).			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	Z. Helle. (1874)	1874.	1875.	1876.	Z. Helle. (1874)
Wheat, qrs.	48,000	69,000	—	60,640	103,260	122,000	87,600	{ 100,877
Barley, "	53,333	75,000	—	121,000	57,250	74,600	—	{ 96,597
Locust Beans, tons	7,900	9,000	8,400	10,000	32,960	36,057	37,250	{ 52,630
Wine, gallons.	715,000	—	774,000	1,433,000	29,900	43,500	37,125	{ 54,400
Brandy, "	—	—	—	42,500	—	—	—	{ 5,202
Raisins, lbs. {	1,200,000	524,296	252,000	212,500	5,950	2,015	815	{ 779
Fruit, "	—	—	—	147,000	—	—	4,000	{ 912
Cotton, lbs. {	1,191,362	830,000	1,225,000	2,040,000	33,500	21,370	28,940	{ 55,263
Silk Cocoons "	275,000	—	—	127,600	20,000	5,060	8,000	{ 7,900
Madder, "	695,430	—	—	850,000	7,550	3,505	2,000	{ 13,158
Oilseed, "	687,500	—	—	425,000	5,000	—	6,000	{ 1,900
Wool, "	671,300	—	425,000	340,000	14,300	6,345	8,330	{ 5,790
Skins & Hides, "	—	—	—	378,000	4,380	3,230	7,160	{ 5,745
Salt, ton:	—	3,600	1,650	—	—	13,760	6,500	{ —
All other Articles..	—	—	—	—	58,680	59,899	34,055	{ 1,096
Total.....	—	—	—	—	372,730	391,401	267,795	{ 402,159

In addition to the above, we find mentioned, olive-oil, cheese, cattle, tobacco, sumach, sesame, umber, gypsum, building stones (sometimes taken from ancient temples), rags, old copper, curiosities, millinery, silk and cotton manufactures.

The exports from Famagosta, Kerynia, and Papho, not being included in the Consular Returns, about 15 per cent. should be added to the figures given above, in order to obtain the value for the whole of the island. According to an Austrian Return, the imports in 1874 amounted to £176,000, the exports to 427,000. Zur Helle estimates the imports for 1874 at only £88,300, which is evidently short of the truth.

11.—CYPRUS UNDER TURKISH RULE.

Cyprus, since July, 1870, and up to the date of its cession to England, formed an independent Mutesariflik. The governor resided at Levkosia, and under him were six deputy-governors or kaimakams. The system of government was the same as in other parts of the Empire,—one of utter

corruption, the sole aim of the Effendis and lower functionaries being to enrich themselves. Honourable exceptions there were, no doubt. The governor whom Dr. Löher found in possession of Levkosia, perhaps the Pessim Pasha frequently referred to in recent newspaper correspondence, was a man of culture, apparently intent to promote the welfare of the island. But he was not a Turk, and where corruption and bribery have been rampant for centuries, an individual can do but little, unless there is a complete change of system. "The Firman read about new reforms soon after the accession of Sultan Murad remains a dead letter. The local tribunals still decline to admit Christian evidence in cases in which Moham-medans are concerned. The vexations of the *zaptiehs* (policemen) in the villages for the exaction of taxes continue, and little protection is secured to inhabitants in rural districts." Thus writes the British Consul in his Report for 1876.

The Turkish Government maintained four companies of garrison artillery and three hundred and fifty *zaptiehs*, or policemen, of whom fifty were mounted. Public works, such as the construction of roads, the draining of swamps, the improvement of harbours, were utterly neglected by it, and nearly the whole of the revenue was forwarded to Constantinople.

The tithes and other sources of revenue were farmed out, payment being exacted in advance, and the services of *zaptiehs* granted to enforce the exactions, frequently unjust, of the farmers. The heads of villages were bound to collect most of the other taxes, and *zaptiehs* were quartered upon them, unless they were able to meet the demands of the *kaimakams*. In addition to the revenue which found its way into the public treasury, the population paid large sums in bribes, to satisfy the greed of government officials and of their *myrmidons*. An examination of the custom-house accounts,

we feel sure, would prove that large sums were remitted for a consideration.

The revenue was raised from the following sources:—Tithes from agricultural produce, since 1874 nominally 12½ per cent.; tithes from *Vakuf* estates, very small in amount; a sheep-tax; property and income tax; azkerieh, or a military exemption tax, only payable by Christians (5s. 11d. annually from the age of one year); customs dues, on imports as well as on the exports of wine, silk, fish, and occasionally on other articles; metage dues; transfer dues on the sale of land; excise duties, including the salt and tobacco monopolies.

In 1841, the year after the island was taken back from Egypt, the revenue amounted to £27,050; in 1858 it was £123,000; in 1875-76, £176,000 (estimated). The annual excess of revenue over expenditure, in 1873-77, is officially stated to have amounted to £100,596, reckoning the pound at 114 piastres. The Excise, which in 1872 produced only £508, rose to £3,558 in 1875, and to £7,417 in 1876, in consequence of the introduction of the tobacco monopoly. The government tithes were let in 1865 for £48,200; in 1872 they produced £67,500. The salt monopoly yielded £400 in 1842, £20,000 in 1872.

The following details are derived, the one from Dr. Löher's book, the other from a French source:—

Tithes	£64,919	£40,000
Property and Income Tax..	43,900	26,400
Azkerieh (Military Tax) ..	4,830	8,000
Customs }		8,800
Salt Works }	13,170	40,000
Export Duties on Wine ..	8,780	5,600
Do. on Silk and Fish ..	1,940	—
Metage Dues	2,630	4,800
Transfer Dues on Land Sales	—	3,200
Miscellaneous Taxes ..	—	5,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£146,310	£147,200

The agreement in the totals is remarkable. The expenditure is said not to have exceeded £17,520 (Governor, £1,520; Administration, £2,880; Collection of Revenue, £3,240; Sanitary Services, £480; Police, £4,920; Army, £4,480).

12.—*CYPRUS UNDER BRITISH RULE.*

By a Convention, signed on the 4th of June, 1878, the Sultan "assigns" to England the island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by her, more especially with a view to enable the latter power to make necessary provision for executing her engagement respecting the defence of the Asiatic territories of Turkey.

England takes charge of Cyprus on the following conditions:—

(1.) A Mussulman Religious Tribunal, to take cognizance of religious matters concerning the Mussulman population of the island, to be maintained.

(2.) A resident Mussulman, to be appointed by the Board of Pious Foundations at Constantinople, for the administration, conjointly with a British delegate, of the estate (*Vakuf*) and other property belonging to mosques, Mohammedan schools, and other religious establishments of the island.

(3.) The Porte to receive annually 11,468,000 piastres,* this having been the excess of revenue over expenditure during the last five years.

(4.) The Porte to be permitted to sell or lease lands and other property in Cyprus, belonging to the Ottoman Crown or State, and the produce of which does not form part of the revenue referred to in Article 3.

* £100,596, if we suppose the pound sterling to be worth 114 piastres, but only £63,000 at the present rate of exchange.

(5.) The English Government to be permitted to purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public purposes, or land which is not cultivated.

(6.) The English Government to evacuate Cyprus whenever Russia shall restore Kars, Batúm, and the other conquests made by her in Armenia.

On the 6th August, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, with reference to this Convention, that the sovereignty of the Porte was to remain ; that Cyprus was not a British possession, and was therefore to be administered, not by the Colonial Office, but by a newly-created department of the Foreign Office ; and that what was done in the way of administrative changes should be done by arrangement with the Turkish Government. He admitted, at the same time, that they had very little information about the island when they undertook charge of it. This is very much to be regretted. In order to enable England to ameliorate the condition of Cyprus, speedily and effectually, she ought to be absolute master there. This island can well afford to pay an annual tribute of £100,000 to the Porte ; but, in return for this payment, the Porte ought to have ceded all claims to waste and other lands, and to government buildings. As the Convention stands now, England is compelled to purchase custom-houses, barracks, and other buildings required for administrative purposes. Waste-lands and forests (perhaps 88 per cent. of the whole area), and a very considerable portion of cultivated land, remain the absolute property of the Porte, and agricultural improvement will thus be impeded. And if a larger surface should be brought under cultivation,—and who can doubt that such will be the case,—the island will suffer all the disadvantages resulting from the greater portion of it belonging to an absentee proprietor. The rents exacted will be drained into the pockets of insatiable Turkish officials, instead of being expended in the island, where this newly-

created wealth would promote the well-being, the happiness, and culture of the inhabitants. Far better would it have been to pay a lump-sum in return for all the rights the Porte may claim to possess on the island, and perhaps it is not too late, even now, to repair this deplorable oversight. As to the 'sovereignty' of the Porte, that is a matter of utter indifference.

On the 6th of July, six British men-of-war (*Minotaur*, *Black Prince*, *Monarch*, *Invincible*, *Raleigh*, and *Pallas*), commanded by Lord John Hay, arrived in the roadstead of Larnaka. On the 10th, the *Salamis* hove in sight, having on board Mr. Walter Baring and Samih Pasha, the latter being the bearer of the Firman ordering the transfer of the island. On the 11th, these officers proceeded to Levkosia, the capital of the island, where they were joined on the following day by Lord John Hay and an escort of sixty-five marines, commanded by Captain Rawson. The transfer was effected, the Turkish flag hauled down (which does not much look as if the sovereignty of the Sultan were to be respected), and the Union Jack hoisted instead. The Greeks greeted it with acclamations, whilst the Turks looked on apathetically. Lord John Hay temporarily assumed the reins of power. One of his first acts, and one highly to be commended, was to prohibit the sale of land, which Turkish government officials tried to effect freely. Troops were landed, under the energetic supervision of the Duke of Edinburgh; shoals of immigrants arrived from Malta and Egypt, but being disappointed in their expectation of finding an Eldorado, they very soon left the island, disgusted.

On the 22nd July, Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on board the *Himalaya*, and in the evening took the oath as Lord High Commissioner of Cyprus. A proclamation was made, setting forth the Queen's great interest in the prosperity of the inhabitants, and promising that measures will be devised to

promote commerce and agriculture, and the blessings of freedom and justice. While regard will be had for the moral and material welfare of the people, attention will be paid to their wishes respecting ancient customs, as far as is consistent with civilization and liberty, which must always be upheld by those who govern in Her Majesty's name.

One of the first acts of Sir Garnet was the appointment of Civil Commissioners in the place of the Turkish Kaimakams, whose services are dispensed with. The Turkish districts of the island are retained. The Civil Commissioners, as well as their Assistant Civil Commissioners, have been invested with large summary powers. The former may award imprisonment for two years, the latter for six months. Administrative and judicial powers are thus combined in these Cyprian officials. A Commission to inquire into the tenure of the land, consisting of three English members and two Mussulmans (why no Greeks?), has been appointed. It will report on the lands claimed as the property of the Sultan, the Turkish Government, the monasteries, churches, mosques, and of private individuals

A second Proclamation sets forth that henceforth all persons will be admitted as witnesses on oath; that accused can no longer purge themselves by an oath, or can be examined on oath; that false evidence or the subornation of witnesses, corruption or extortion, on the part of government officials, are punishable with five years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour. No person who has not been domiciled in Cyprus for at least three years is permitted to land unless he can produce, besides a passport, a certificate of good character, signed by a British Consular or other authority, or unless two respectable residents of Cyprus will certify to his good character.

Turkish rule has hardly ever been more severely condemned than is done in this Proclamation!

Custom-houses have been established at Larnaka, Fama-gosta, Kerynia, Papho, and Limisso (Limasol), and goods or passengers are not permitted to be disembarked elsewhere.

The garrison of the island, after the withdrawal of the Indian troops, consists of the 42nd, 71st, and 101st Regiments of Infantry, a battery of Royal Artillery, and a company of Royal Engineers. Three companies of Bombay and Madras Sappers remain for the present, but the 101st Regiment is under orders for Singapore.

Roads from Larnaka to Levkosia and Limisso have been constructed, and a Company has been started in England to provide Cyprus with railways.

Amongst the subjects which claim the immediate attention of the newly-installed British authorities are the following:—Improvement of harbours, regulation of currency, construction of roads; remodelling system of taxation; regulation of tenure of lands; reclamation of waste-lands and forests; drainage of swamps; the promotion of education, and establishment of a school of agriculture or forestry; protection of small birds against wholesale destruction; supervision and education of the Greek clergy, and protection of their flocks from extortion; honest administration of the *Vakuf*; protection of antiquities, which are occasionally shipped now as building material.

Thus much we are prepared to say, that if Sir Garnet Wolseley exhibits the energy and administrative capacity with which he is credited, Cyprus, at an early date, and in spite of the heavy tribute payable to the Porte, will not only meet all unavoidable expenses of its administration, but yield a surplus revenue, which, honestly expended in the island, will make of it a model province, the envy of its neighbours. But the East can be regenerated only by the West, and it would be vain to hope that an amelioration in the condition of Cyprus must lead to a corresponding improvement in the condition of

the neighbouring Turkish provinces, unless these latter, too, are placed under foreign rule.

13.—*TOPOGRAPHY.*

For area and population of Provinces (Kaimakamliks) and Districts (Kazas) see page 22.

PROVINCE OF LEVKOSIA.

LEVKOSIA (Nicosia of the Franks, Lefkosh of the Turks), the capital of Cyprus, lies in the centre of the island, at an elevation of three or four hundred feet above the sea; a carriage-road connects it with Levkosia. Population, in 1841, 12,000, of whom 8,000 were Turks, 3,700 Greeks; in 1874, 13,000 inhabitants, more than one-half of whom were Greeks. The town is surrounded by a wall, built by the Venetians, and in good preservation. The streets are tortuous, narrow, and ill-kept. Gardens are attached to each house, producing fruit and flowers in abundance. A canal from the Pedia supplies the town with water. There are twelve mosques, eight baths, a bazar, a khan, and an inn (Locanda della Speranza). The Turkish governor resided in a konak, constructed upon the foundations of an old palace, of which only a gateway remains intact. The famous Church of St. Sophia has been converted into a mosque; that of St. Nicholas, near it, is used as a granary. Levkosia is the seat of the Greek archbishop, and of an Armenian bishop. The inhabitants manufacture Morocco leather, carpets, silk and cotton stuffs, boots, &c.

TYLIRIA and ORINI (Dagh Karassi of the Turks) extends from Levkosia to Mount Makhaeras. *Lithrodonda*, on the upper Idalias, 1,130 feet above the sea, is the capital. A camp

for British troops has been established above it. *Pera*, village on the upper Peditas, 1,100 feet above the sea. Near it a monastery, Hagios Herakliti, on the site of the ancient city of *Tamasea* or *Tamassus*, once famous for its copper mines. The valley is still known as Tamasea.

KYTHREA (KHIRGA).—Kythrea (*Hagia Marina* or *Ano Khrysida*), the capital, lies on the northern edge of the Mesorea, 750 feet above the sea, has several water-mills. North of it are the populous village of *Hagios Andronikos*, the Maronite church of *St. Anthony*, and Mount *Pente Daktylos*, 2,480 feet. The ruins of Cythrae or Cythera are four miles to the south, near the Peditas. *Dali*, the principal village in the southern part of the district, lies in the fertile valley of the Idalias, 760 feet above the sea. Population mixed. Much sesamum grown near it. To the south-west are the ruins of *Idalium*, which had a grove sacred to Aphrodite. Lower down, on the same river, is *Piroi* (*Piroghi*), through which passes the road from Larnaka to Levkosia.

PROVINCE OF LARNAKA.

LARNAKA (Tuzla of the Turks), the principal seaport of the island, with a safe roadstead, three mosques, four churches (one of them Roman Catholic), two monasteries, three baths, a khan, an indifferent inn, a quarantine establishment, a lighthouse, and a Turkish redoubt, built in 1625. The lower town, built on the seashore, is known as La Marina, and contains the residences of the consuls and principal merchants. The most remarkable church is that of St. Lazarus (tenth to eleventh century), with a belfry built fifteen years ago. Population, 6,000. There are potteries, a steam-mill, and a wind-mill. A modern aqueduct supplies the town with water.

Productive salt-ponds are close by. Larnaka marks the site of the ancient city of Citium, the birthplace of Zeno and of the physician Apollonius. Cimon of Athens died here. *Arodipu*, a Greek village, two miles to the north-west, is noted for its pigs. At *Chifilik Pasha*, an estate to the west, a camp for British troops was formed. *Kiti*, a village near the cape of the same name (Dades Prom.), with a lighthouse and a Venetian tower. *Arpera* has brick kilns; *Mazoto*, likewise, with plantations of locust trees. *Zii*, near Cape Karubich, consists of storehouses, where the locust-beans grown in the neighbourhood are collected. *Akapáu*, in the hills, is noted for its wines. At *Laria* are quarries of gypsum. *Stavro Vuni* (*Hagios Stavros*, *Santa Croce*, or *Holy Cross*) is a monastery, built on the summit of a hill, known to the ancients as Mount Olympus (2,200 feet).

PROVINCE OF LIMISSO (LIMASOL).

LIMISSO.—The capital of the same name, is almost European in its aspect. It has a Franciscan monastery and church, two Greek schools, a bazar, potteries, a small Venetian castle, and 6,000 inhabitants (2,000 Turks). Vessels anchor on an open roadstead. The exports principally consist of wine, locust-beans, and vegetables. The ruins of *Amathus* are six miles to the east; this town was especially sacred to Aphrodite. Jasper is found at *Moni*, a short distance inland. *Kelakki* and *Heptagonia* are noted for their wines.

ΕΡΙΣΚΟΠΙ.—Capital of the same name, near the mouth of the Lykos, mostly inhabited by Turks; above it, the ruins of *Curium* and *Hyle*. *Kolossi*, 1½ miles to the east, a

wealthy Greek village, with an old tower, the old headquarters of the 'Commanderia' of the Knights of St. John, who possessed vast estates in the neighbourhood. On the peninsula of *Akrotiri*, a salt-pond.

PROVINCE OF PAPHO (BAFA)

AVDIMU.—Capital of same name, principally inhabited by Turks, of no importance. *Pisuri* marks the site of *Boos Ura*. *Omodos*, in the hills, 2,660 feet above the sea, has 100 stone houses, and is noted for its muscatel.

KILANI, a small mountain district, with capital of same name. Much muscatel grown.

KUKLIA.—The chief place—a poor village, with the ruins of a castle and a church. Near it the ruins of *Palæ Paphos*, reported to have been founded by a son of Apollo, and celebrated for its beautiful temple of Aphrodite, built on the spot where she landed when she rose from the foam of the sea.

PAPHO (BAFA).—*Ktimu*, the capital of the entire province, and seat of a Greek bishop, stands nearly a mile inland. It has a mixed population. The port is at *Papho*, on the site of the ruins of New Paphos, which was destroyed by an earthquake, but rebuilt by Augustus, and named *Augusta*. Its most ancient name was *Erythrae*, and it possessed several temples of Aphrodite. *Khrysohogkiatissa*, the second monastery in importance of the whole island, lies within the district, 2,260 feet above the sea. The village of *Panagia*, near it, has fine orchards and vineyards.

KHRYSOKO, the westernmost district, has *Poli tu Khrysoko* for its capital. Near it stood *Arsinoë*. Near *Lisso*, the

ancients worked copper mines. A visit to the forest of Akamas will interest sportsmen.

PROVINCE OF KERYNIA.

LEVKA.—The capital of the same name is of little note. Below it, on the seashore, the store houses of Karavastia and the ruins of *Soli*, the site for which was selected by Solon, when living in banishment at the neighbouring *Æpea*. The hills in the south include the districts of Myrian and Thusa, the valleys of Solea and Marathassia, and the Troödos and Adelphi. *Evriku*, 700 inhabitants, in the valley of Solea, a wealthy Greek village. Seri-culture, cotton, and vineyards. *Kikku*, the richest monastery of the island, 3,600 feet above the sea; rich treasures in church. Fertile fields around. At present residence of Sir Garnet Wolseley. *Troaditissa*, a monastery on the southern slope of the Troödos, 4,060 feet above the sea.

MORFU.—The capital, with 2000 inhabitants, mostly Christians. Much madder used to be grown in the environs.

KERYNIA.—*Kerynia*, the capital, a poor village, mostly inhabited by Turks, with a castle—now occupied by the 42nd Regiment—and a small fort. The Abbey ruins of *La Pais* (Belle Paix), the finest on the island, 3½ miles east of it. The ruins of *Cerynia*, a Phœnician colony, near it. *Lapithos*, a wealthy village, with potteries, marks the ancient city of *Lapethus*. *Kormakiti* (100 inhabitants) is the principal village of the Maronites. On prominent hills stand the ruins of two mediæval castles; viz., *St. Hilarion*, (Dieu d'Amour) and *Buffavento* (Castella della Regina), the latter a favourite summer residence of the queens of Cyprus.

THE PROVINCE OF FAMAGOSTA.

MESOREA (MESARGHA). — *Vatili* (Vasili), the principal village, has a neat church and some good houses. *Athienu*, half way between Larnaka and Levkosia, is a wealthy village, of 800 inhabitants, mostly muleteers (Kirajis), and hence called Kirajikoi. At *Kalopsida* soda is collected. The castle of *Kantara*, on a high summit of the northern range (2,020 feet).

FAMAGOSTA.—The capital, formerly one of the most important towns, is now a heap of ruins, surrounded by Venetian walls, and inhabited by 650 Turks, by whom it is called *Mausa*. The famous old church has been converted into a mosque, and the only other church remaining is used as a granary. The port is the best on the island, but the climate, owing to the vicinity of swamps, is insalubrious. The two villages of *Varosia* are inhabited by Christians, who manufacture pottery. Famagosta was anciently known as *Arsínoë*, but Augustus, after the battle of Actium, renamed it *Fama Augusti* (*Ammochostos*). Four miles to the north, beyond the *Pedias*, are the ruins of *Salamis*, founded by Teucer in 1270 B.C. It was destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Constantius, but rebuilt and called *Constantia*. *Hagios Sergis*, a village close by, named after Sergius Paulus, the pro-consul converted by St. Paul, was a flourishing town during the middle ages. Seri-culture is carried on there.

KARPASO.—*Rizo Karpaso*, the chief place, is mostly inhabited by Turks. It is the modern representative of *Carpasia*. Jasper is found at *Hagios Andronikos*, and soda collected near *Trikomo*.

14.—*HINTS FOR TOURISTS.*

The best time for visiting the island is February to May. Light woollen clothing is best. Provide yourself with a waterproof cloak, a warm overcoat, and a plait; wear stout boots. Bread, eggs, fowls, milk (goats') and cheese, as well as wine, are found in every village. The mutton is excellent; the water good. Take with you a supply of coffee, sugar, rice, and brandy. If travelling after the middle of June, a tent is almost indispensable.

The usual mode of travelling is by mules. Athienou, a village on the road to Levkosia, is the headquarters of muleteers. The muleteer will act as a guide, but if unacquainted with the language, the services of a dragoman are requisite. Make a *written* agreement with both before leaving the coast, and have it attested by the authorities. It is advisable to provide your own saddle, as well as two lock-up leather saddle bags, and a light iron bedstead.

The charge for a mule, including attendant, varies between 10 and 30 piastres (1s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.) a day, the attendant riding his own ass. Two mules, and an ass for the attendant, can be had occasionally for 25 piastres (4s. 5d.). A pony is perhaps more comfortable, but more expensive.

Hotels (locandas) exist only in the towns, but are hardly fit places of residence. The Locanda della Speranza at Levkosia, however, is well spoken of. The traveller is dependent for his entertainment upon peasants and monasteries; and if furnished with good introductions he is made welcome in the houses of European merchants. Living is cheap. A pound of meat costs 3d.; and in the necessaries of life £15 5s as far in Cyprus as do £25 in England. The diet should be simple and temperate, to ensure health.

The following are itineraries which have been actually followed by tourists :—

1. Larnaka to Levkosia. 2. Excursion to the Buffavento and back. 3. West to Evriku. 4. Ascend Mount Troödos, and sleep at the monastery, Troöditissa. 5. Monastery Khryсорoghiatissa. 6. Down to Ktimu and Papho. 7. Kuklia, and ruins of Old Paphos. 8. Episkopi, Kolossi. 9. Limisso (Limasol). 10. Amathus, Monastery of Stavro Vuni. 11. Larnaka.

1. Larnaka to Levkosia. 2. Excursion to Buffavento. 3. West, through Plain to Potami. 4. Prodomos. 5. Ascent of Mount Troödos. 6. Omodos. 7. Limisso. 8. Mazoto. 9. Larnaka.

1. Larnaka to Athienu. 2. Dali (Idalium) and Levkosia. 3. Vatili and Kalopsida. 4. Famagosta and ruins of Salamis. 5. Back to Larnaka. 6. Stavro Vuni or Mazoto. 7. Limisso. 8. Episkopi. 9. Kuklia. 10. Papho and Ktimu. 11. Up to the Monastery of Khryсорoghiatissa. 12. Monastery of Kikko. 13. Down to the coast to the Monastery of Xeropotamo. 14. Levkosia. 15. Larnaka.

ROUTES TO CYPRUS.

1.—BY WAY OF BRINDISI AND ALEXANDRIA.

London to Brindisi, 1440 miles in 57 to 62 hours. A traveller starting from London at 7.40 a.m. on Friday, arrives at Brindisi at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday night, after a journey of 62 hours, inclusive of a delay of 2 hours 35 minutes at Paris. Starting at 8.25 p.m. on Thursday, Brindisi is reached at 6.10 a.m. on Sunday morning, after a journey of 57 hours. On Sundays a train leaves Bologna, arriving at Brindisi early on Monday, in time for the boat. Fares, £11 11s. and £8 11s.

Brindisi to Alexandria (950 miles). The P. and O. Steamer starts every Monday at 4 a.m., reaching Alexandria after a passage of 75 hours, on Thursday morning. Fares, £12 and £9.

Alexandria to Larnaka, direct (346 miles). On alternate Fridays, at 11 a.m., a steamer of the Austrian Lloyds, and on alternate Saturdays, at 4 p.m., one of the Messageries Maritimes starts for Larnaka direct. Fares, £6 16s., or £5, or less. Messrs. Bell also run weekly steamers.

Alexandria to Larnaka, along the Syrian Coast. A steamer of the Austrian Lloyds sails on alternate Fridays, at 11 p.m., calling at Port Said, Yafa, Khaifo, and Beyrut. Total distance 640 miles, average journey 4½ days. Fares, £6 16s. and £5.

Total distance, 2736 English miles; time occupied on journey, at least, 8½ days. Fares, £30 7s. or £22 11s.

2.—BY WAY OF MARSEILLES AND ALEXANDRIA.

London to Marseilles, 819 miles in 27 hours. Leaving London at 7.40 a.m. on Wednesday, you reach Marseilles at 10.40 a.m. on Thursday; starting at 8.25 p.m. on Tuesday, you arrive at 6.30 a.m. on Thursday. Fares, £7 1s. 3d. and £5 7s.

Marseilles to Alexandria, 1650 miles. The *Messageries Maritimes* (London office:—97, Cannon Street), run a steamer every Thursday at noon, calling on Saturday at Naples, and arriving on Wednesday at Alexandria. Fares, £15 and £10.

Another Route, 1700 miles. Messrs. Fraissinet and Co., (London agents—Messrs. Smith, Sundius, and Co., 33, Gracechurch Street), run a steamer on the 1st and 15th

of each month, at 9 a.m. It calls at Malta, and arrives at Alexandria on the 8th or 22nd. Fares, £10 and £7. From Alexandria this steamer proceeds to Port Said and Yafa.

Alexandria to Larnaka. See above.

Total distance, 2815 and 2865 English miles (along Syrian coast, 294 miles more); time, 13 days; fares, from London, by Messageries, direct to Larnaka, £11 7s., £17 15s., and £25 13s. Passengers can spend two full days at Cairo.

3.—BY WAY OF GENOA AND ALEXANDRIA.

London to Genoa, 870 miles—in 40 to 43 hours. Starting at 8.25 p.m. on Saturday, the traveller arrives at Genoa at 3.25 p.m. on the following Monday. Fares, £7 13s. and £5 13s.

Genoa to Alexandria, 1520 miles. Messrs. Rubattino and Co. run a steamer every Monday, at 9 p.m., which calls at Leghorn, Naples (Thursday), and Messina, and reaches Alexandria on Wednesday. Fares, £10 and £7.

Alexandria to Larnaka. See above.

Total distance, 2736 English miles. Duration of journey, about a fortnight, there being time to pay a flying visit to Cairo. Fares, £18 to £24.

This is certainly one of the most pleasant routes.

4.—BY WAY OF TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA.

London to Trieste, 1328 miles, by way of Dover, Ostend, Brussels, and Cologne; 1470 miles by way of Paris—in 62 hours. A traveller starting from London by either

route, on Wednesday morning at 7.40 a.m., reaches Vienna on the following Friday at 6.5 a.m., and arrives at Trieste on the evening of the same day at 9.15 p.m. Fares, £8 11s. 3d. and £7 3s. 6d.; by way of Brussels, £10 11s.; and £7 13s. by way of Paris. The former of these routes preferable.

Trieste to Alexandria, 1380 miles—every Friday at midnight, by one of the Austrian Lloyds steamers (London agents, Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Co., 127 Leadenhall Street), arriving at Alexandria early on Thursday. Fares, £12 and £8.

Alexandria to Larnaka. See above.

Total distance, 3054 English miles. Time, about 11 days. Fares, £20 to £29.

5.—BY WAY OF SOUTHAMPTON (P. & O. COMPANY).

Southampton to Port Said, 3535 miles. The steamers sail every Thursday at 2 p.m., performing the passage in 13 days, thus arriving at their destination on a Tuesday. Fares, £20 and £12.

Port Said to Larnaka, 455 miles, by one of the steamers of the Austrian Lloyds or Messageries, calling on Saturday. Total distance, 3990 English miles; time, about 20 days. Fares, £16 to £25.

6.—FROM LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. Papayanni & Co., Fenwick Chambers, run a steamer every two or three weeks, calling at Malta, Alexandria, Larnaka, Beyrut, and Alexandretta. Distance to Larnaka, 3885 English miles; time, 19 days, including stoppages. Fare, £20.

Messrs. James Moss & Co. despatch a steamer for Alexandria on alternate Saturdays. This steamer calls at Gibraltar and Malta, and occasionally at Algiers. Fare to Alexandria, £15. Average passage, 12 to 13 days.

Vessels of the Anchor Line run once a month to Port Said; and *Messrs. Hall* despatch fortnightly steamers for the same destination.

7.—FROM LONDON.

The Ducal and Blackwall Line despatches a fortnightly steamer to Port Said. Occasionally a steamer proceeds direct to Cyprus.

☞ The fares for steamers include steward's fees and board, but not wines or beer, except on board foreign steamers. Passengers detained in *Quarantine* are required to defray their own expenses.

LIVERPOOL:
PRINTED BY GEORGE PHILIP AND SON,
CAXTON BUILDINGS.



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